

**R277-616-5. School District Funding for Homeless Students and Economically Disadvantaged Ethnic Minority Students.**

A. Funds appropriated for homeless and economically disadvantaged ethnic minority students shall be distributed as outlined under 53A-17a-121(4)(3).

B. For purposes of determining the homeless student count, a district[s] or a charter school shall count annually the number of homeless students served in the district or charter school.

C. If a student satisfies the homeless criteria at more than one time during the school year in the same district or charter school, the student shall be counted once.

**KEY:** compulsory education, students' rights

**Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment:** (July 2, 1998) 2006

**Notice of Continuation:** November 23, 2005

**Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law:** Art X Sec 3; 53A-1-401(3); 53A-2-201(3)(5); 53A-2-202; 53A-17a-121(4)(3)

amendment is part of revisions to rules related to the ozone maintenance plan (see DAR NOTE above).

STATE STATUTORY OR CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION FOR THIS RULE: Section 19-2-104

**ANTICIPATED COST OR SAVINGS TO:**

❖ **THE STATE BUDGET:** Because these revisions do not create any new requirements, no change in costs is expected to the state budget.

❖ **LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:** Because these revisions do not create any new requirements, no change in costs is expected for local governments.

❖ **OTHER PERSONS:** Because these revisions do not create any new requirements, no change in costs is expected for other persons.

**COMPLIANCE COSTS FOR AFFECTED PERSONS:** Because these revisions do not create any new requirements, no change in costs is expected for affected persons.

**COMMENTS BY THE DEPARTMENT HEAD ON THE FISCAL IMPACT THE RULE MAY HAVE ON BUSINESSES:** Because these revisions do not create new requirements, no change to costs is expected for businesses. Dianne R. Nielson, Executive Director

THE FULL TEXT OF THIS RULE MAY BE INSPECTED, DURING REGULAR BUSINESS HOURS, AT:

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
AIR QUALITY  
150 N 1950 W  
SALT LAKE CITY UT 84116-3085, or  
at the Division of Administrative Rules.

**DIRECT QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS RULE TO:**  
Jan Miller or Mat E. Carlile at the above address, by phone at 801-536-4042 or 801-536-4136, by FAX at 801-536-0085 or 801-536-0085, or by Internet E-mail at janmiller@utah.gov or MCARLILE@utah.gov

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THIS RULE BY SUBMITTING WRITTEN COMMENTS TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE NO LATER THAN 5:00 PM on 10/31/2006

INTERESTED PERSONS MAY ATTEND A PUBLIC HEARING REGARDING THIS RULE: 10/17/2006 at 2:00 PM, DEQ Building, 168 N 1950 W, Salt Lake City, UT.

THIS RULE MAY BECOME EFFECTIVE ON: 12/07/2006

AUTHORIZED BY: M. Cheryl Heying, Planning Branch Manager

**R307. Environmental Quality, Air Quality.**

**R307-101. General Requirements.**

**R307-101-2. Definitions.**

Except where specified in individual rules, definitions in R307-101-2 are applicable to all rules adopted by the Air Quality Board.

**Environmental Quality, Air Quality  
R307-101-2  
Definitions**

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE**

(Amendment)

DAR File No.: 29000

FILED: 09/07/2006, 16:04

**RULE ANALYSIS**

**PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE:** This amendment moves one definition, deletes other unused definitions, and modifies another definition. This amendment is part of revisions to rules related to the ozone maintenance plan (see separate filings on Section R307-110-13; and Rules R307-320, R307-325, R307-326, R307-327, R307-328, R307-332, R307-335, R307-340, R307-341, R307-342, and R307-343 in this issue.) (DAR NOTE: The other filings are under: Section R307-110-13 (DAR No. 29001); and Rules R307-320 (DAR No. 29002); R307-325 (DAR No. 29003); R307-326 (DAR No. 29006); R307-327 (DAR No. 29004); R307-328 (DAR No. 29005); R307-332 (DAR No. 29007); R307-335 (DAR No. 29008); R307-340 (DAR No. 29009); R307-341 (DAR No. 29010); R307-342 (DAR No. 29011); and R307-343 (DAR No. 29012) in this issue.)

**SUMMARY OF THE RULE OR CHANGE:** Several definitions are deleted because they are no longer used in any rules. In addition, the definition for "Maintenance Area" is revised to include the date when Provo City was redesignated to attainment for carbon monoxide. A correction is also made to clarify that the eastern portion of Tooele County will not be considered a maintenance area for sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) until the SO<sub>2</sub> maintenance plan has been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. Also, the definition of "Asphalt or Asphalt Cement" is moved to Rule R307-341 because it is the only rule that uses this definition. This

"Actual Emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit determined as follows:

(1) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operations. The Executive Secretary shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(2) The Executive Secretary may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(3) For any emission unit, other than an electric utility steam generating unit specified in (4), which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(4) For an electric utility steam generating unit (other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit) actual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative actual annual emissions of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the executive secretary, on an annual basis for a period of 5 years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. A longer period, not to exceed 10 years, may be required by the executive secretary if the executive secretary determines such a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations.

"Acute Hazardous Air Pollutant" means any noncarcinogenic hazardous air pollutant for which a threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) has been adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, pages 15 - 72 (2000)."

"Air Contaminant" means any particulate matter or any gas, vapor, suspended solid or any combination of them, excluding steam and water vapors (Section 19-2-102(1)).

"Air Contaminant Source" means any and all sources of emission of air contaminants whether privately or publicly owned or operated (Section 19-2-102(2)).

"Air Pollution" means the presence in the ambient air of one or more air contaminants in such quantities and duration and under conditions and circumstances, as is or tends to be injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or would unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or use of property as determined by the standards, rules and regulations adopted by the Air Quality Board (Section 19-2-104).

"Allowable Emissions" means the emission rate of a source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the emission limitation established pursuant to R307-401-8.

"Ambient Air" means the surrounding or outside air (Section 19-2-102(4)).

"Appropriate Authority" means the governing body of any city, town or county.

~~"Asphalt or Asphalt Cement" means the dark brown to black cementitious material (solid, semisolid, or liquid in consistency) of which the main constituents are bitumens which occur naturally or as a residue of petroleum refining.]~~

"Atmosphere" means the air that envelops or surrounds the earth and includes all space outside of buildings, stacks or exterior ducts.

.....

"Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP)" means any pollutant listed by the EPA as a hazardous air pollutant in conformance with Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act. A list of these pollutants is available at the Division of Air Quality.

~~"Heavy Fuel Oil" means a petroleum product or similar material with a boiling range higher than that of diesel fuel.]~~

"Household Waste" means any solid or liquid material normally generated by the family in a residence in the course of ordinary day-to-day living, including but not limited to garbage, paper products, rags, leaves and garden trash.

"Incinerator" means a combustion apparatus designed for high temperature operation in which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are ignited and burned efficiently and from which the solid and gaseous residues contain little or no combustible material.

"Installation" means a discrete process with identifiable emissions which may be part of a larger industrial plant. Pollution equipment shall not be considered a separate installation or installations.

"LPG" means liquified petroleum gas such as propane or butane.

"Maintenance Area" means an area that is subject to the provisions of a maintenance plan that is included in the Utah state implementation plan, and that has been redesignated by EPA from nonattainment to attainment of any National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

(a) The following areas are considered maintenance areas for ozone:

- (i) Salt Lake County, effective August 18, 1997; and
- (ii) Davis County, effective August 18, 1997.

(b) The following areas are considered maintenance areas for carbon monoxide:

- (i) Salt Lake City, effective March 22, 1999;
- (ii) Ogden City, effective May 8, 2001; and
- (iii) Provo City, effective ~~on the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on March 31, 2004~~ January 3, 2006.

(c) The following areas are considered maintenance areas for PM10:

- (i) Salt Lake County, effective on the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on July 6, 2005; and
- (ii) Utah County, effective on the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on July 6, 2005; and
- (iii) Ogden City, effective on the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on July 6, 2005.

(d) The following area ~~is~~ are considered ~~a~~ are maintenance area[s] for sulfur dioxide:]

~~(i) Salt Lake County and the eastern portion of Tooele County above 5600 feet, effective on the date that EPA approves the maintenance plan that was adopted by the Board on January 5, 2005; and~~

~~(ii) the eastern portion of Tooele County above 5600 feet].~~

"Major Modification" means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant. A net emissions increase that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone. Within Salt Lake and Davis Counties or any nonattainment area for ozone, a net emissions increase that is significant for nitrogen oxides shall be considered significant for ozone.

Within areas of nonattainment for PM10, a significant net emission increase for any PM10 precursor is also a significant net emission increase for PM10. A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

- (1) routine maintenance, repair and replacement;
- (2) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under section 2(a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;
- (3) use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the federal Clean Air Act;
- (4) use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;
- (5) use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a source:
  - (a) which the source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition; or
  - (b) which the source is otherwise approved to use;
- (6) an increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate unless such change would be prohibited under any enforceable permit condition;
- (7) any change in ownership at a source
- (8) the addition, replacement or use of a pollution control project at an existing electric utility steam generating unit, unless the executive secretary determines that such addition, replacement, or use renders the unit less environmentally beneficial, or except:
  - (a) when the executive secretary has reason to believe that the pollution control project would result in a significant net increase in representative actual annual emissions of any criteria pollutant over levels used for that source in the most recent air quality impact analysis in the area conducted for the purpose of Title I of the Clean Air Act, if any, and
  - (b) the executive secretary determines that the increase will cause or contribute to a violation of any national ambient air quality standard or PSD increment, or visibility limitation.
- (9) the installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:
  - (a) the Utah State Implementation Plan; and
  - (b) other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

.....

"PSD" Area means an area designated as attainment or unclassifiable under section 107(d)(1)(D) or (E) of the federal Clean Air Act.

"PM10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by an EPA reference or equivalent method.

"PM10 Precursor" means any chemical compound or substance which, after it has been emitted into the atmosphere, undergoes chemical or physical changes that convert it into particulate matter, specifically PM10.

"Part 70 Source" means any source subject to the permitting requirements of R307-415. [

~~"Peak Ozone Season" means June 1 through August 31, inclusive.]~~

"Person" means an individual, trust, firm, estate, company, corporation, partnership, association, state, state or federal agency or

entity, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state. (Subsection 19-2-103(4)).

"Pollution Control Project" means any activity or project at an existing electric utility steam generating unit for purposes of reducing emissions from such unit. Such activities or projects are limited to:

(1) The installation of conventional or innovative pollution control technology, including but not limited to advanced flue gas desulfurization, sorbent injection for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides controls and electrostatic precipitators;

(2) An activity or project to accommodate switching to a fuel which is less polluting than the fuel used prior to the activity or project, including, but not limited to natural gas or coal reburning, or the cofiring of natural gas and other fuels for the purpose of controlling emissions;

(3) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project conducted under Title II, sec. 101(d) of the Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 1985 (sec. 5903(d) of title 42 of the United States Code), or subsequent appropriations, up to a total amount of \$2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency; or

(4) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes a repowering project.

"Potential to Emit" means the maximum capacity of a source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

"Process Level" means the operation of a source, specific to the kind or type of fuel, input material, or mode of operation.

"Process Rate" means the quantity per unit of time of any raw material or process intermediate consumed, or product generated, through the use of any equipment, source operation, or control apparatus. For a stationary internal combustion unit or any other fuel burning equipment, this term may be expressed as the quantity of fuel burned per unit of time. [

~~"Production Equipment Exhaust System" means a device for collecting and directing out of the work area VOC fugitive emissions from reactor openings, centrifuge openings, and other vessel openings for the purpose of protecting employees from excessive VOC exposure.]~~

"Reactivation of a Very Clean Coal-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Unit" means any physical change or change in the method of operation associated with the commencement of commercial operations by a coal-fired utility unit after a period of discontinued operation where the unit:

(1) Has not been in operation for the two-year period prior to the enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, and the emissions from such unit continue to be carried in the emission inventory at the time of enactment;

(2) Was equipped prior to shutdown with a continuous system of emissions control that achieves a removal efficiency for sulfur dioxide of no less than 85 percent and a removal efficiency for particulates of no less than 98 percent;

(3) Is equipped with low-NOx burners prior to the time of commencement of operations following reactivation; and

(4) Is otherwise in compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act. [

~~"Reactor" means any vat or vessel, which may be jacketed to permit temperature control, designed to contain chemical reactions.]~~

"Reasonable Further Progress" means annual incremental reductions in emission of an air pollutant which are sufficient to provide for attainment of the NAAQS by the date identified in the State Implementation Plan.

.....

"Significant" means:

(1) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Carbon monoxide: 100 ton per year (tpy);

Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy;

Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy;

PM10: 15 tpy;

Particulate matter: 25 tpy;

Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds;

Lead: 0.6 tpy.

"Solid Fuel" means wood, coal, and other similar organic material or combination of these materials.

"Solvent" means organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions (Standard Temperature and Pressure) and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

"Source" means any structure, building, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act and which is located on one or more continuous or adjacent properties and which is under the control of the same person or persons under common control. A building, structure, facility, or installation means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same "Major Group" (i.e. which have the same two-digit code) as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (US Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0065 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively).

"Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct but not including flares.

"Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources" means the Federally established requirements for performance and record keeping (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 60).

"State" means Utah State. [

~~"Synthesized Pharmaceutical Manufacturing" means the manufacture of pharmaceutical products by chemical synthesis.]~~

"Temporary" means not more than 180 calendar days.

"Temporary Clean Coal Technology Demonstration Project" means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the Utah State Implementation Plan and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

"Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling (TLV-C)" means the airborne concentration of a substance which may not be exceeded, as adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, pages 15 - 72 (2000)."

"Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA)" means the time-weighted airborne concentration of a substance adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices, pages 15 - 72 (2000)."

"Total Suspended Particulate (TSP)" means minute separate particles of matter, collected by high volume sampler.

"Toxic Screening Level" means an ambient concentration of an air contaminant equal to a threshold limit value - ceiling (TLV-C) or threshold limit value-time weighted average (TLV-TWA) divided by a safety factor.

"Trash" means solids not considered to be highly flammable or explosive including, but not limited to clothing, rags, leather, plastic, rubber, floor coverings, excelsior, tree leaves, yard trimmings and other similar materials.

"Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)" as defined in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1), as effective on July 1, 2004, and amended on November 29, 2004, by 69 FR 69290 and 69 FR 69298, is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

"Waste" means all solid, liquid or gaseous material, including, but not limited to, garbage, trash, household refuse, construction or demolition debris, or other refuse including that resulting from the prosecution of any business, trade or industry.

"Zero Drift" means the change in the instrument meter readout over a stated period of time of normal continuous operation when the VOC concentration at the time of measurement is zero.

#### KEY: air pollution, definitions

Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: [September 8, 2005] 2006

Notice of Continuation: June 16, 2006

Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 19-2-104(1)(a)

## Environmental Quality, Air Quality

### R307-110-13

## Section IX, Control Measures for Area and Point Sources, Part D, Ozone

### NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE

(Amendment)

DAR FILE NO.: 29001

FILED: 09/07/2006, 16:05

### RULE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE OF THE RULE OR REASON FOR THE CHANGE: The purpose of this amendment is to incorporate by reference the new Section IX.D of the state implementation plan (SIP) (ozone eight-hour maintenance plan) in Section R307-110-13, which replaces the current one-hour ozone maintenance plan and the current one-hour ozone SIP. This amendment is part of revisions to rules related to the ozone maintenance plan (see separate filings on Section R307-101-2; and Rules R307-320, R307-325, R307-326, R307-327, R307-328, R307-332, R307-335, R307-340, R307-341, R307-342, and R307-343 in this issue.) (DAR NOTE: The other filings are under: Section R307-101-2 (DAR No. 29000); and Rules R307-320 (DAR No.